## THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP

Wednesday's Proceedings in the House. TAMPBELL'S MOVIMENT FOR A SOUTHERN SPEAKER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855. This bas been by for the most interesting, excitlog and important day of the whole ression - one which may have a material influence in deciding the protrac ed contest of the Speakership, and in developing the movizer of some of those who have thus far re arded the election. After the meeting of the House, a series of resolutions were su seess. brely offered, all contemplating an earnest and reselute effort to bileg about some practical result. and to termisate the exhibition which for three weeks and a half beside disparaging the character of the Chamber, has tended to disturb and inflame the public mind at the North and in the South.

Mr Knight of Pa. opened the ball with a propo! sition to vote on until Fridey, and faiting in an election then, to resort to the plurality rule. This was lost by one majority. As soon as its fate was ascertained, Mr. Purviance of Pa. offered a motion to sit daily from 12 to 6 o'clock and to vote without debate, but it fell like its predecessor, and with an increased negative. Then Mr. Sage of N. Y. came forward with a resolution, reducing the time of sitting to four hours a day, with the came limitation. After much incidental discussion as to the operation of such a resolution, as it was alleged to be within the power of the amjority to resc nd it at pleasure, it was so smended by the mover, at the suggestion of Mr Cobb of Ga . as to read that the motion of adjournment should be in order until 4 p. m daily.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Stephens of Georgis interposed, and said it was time the farce which had been per orming so long, should be brought to a close—that the people demanded action of some kind-and with a view of testing the sincerity of those who professed a desire to see the House organized, he moved to amend the resolution so as to require a permanent session until that object was achieved. His remarks were direct and proper, and challenged the approval of all men who are really solicitous that the public business should receive attention, and the present state of confusion be reformed into something like decent order and regulated legislation.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, and others, contended that such a resolution would have no binding effect, as it might be rescinded at any moment, but they seemed to forget that the general parliamentary law furnished a recognized government for the House, and that some degree of moral obligation was incurred, as Mr. Stephens well expressed it, by such action as was proposed. Finally the motion prevailed by a heavy majority, and these of us who have been watching the progress of events thought we saw daylight at last in the real struggle which was now to begin, after all this tedious preliminary fencing.

But just when both sides were preparing for the encounter, and the true men arranging their plans for a regular siege, Mr. Campbell of Ohio came forward with a most extra rdinary proposition-nene other than to place Mr. Orr of South Carolina in the chair pro tempore, after the example in Mr. Adams's case many years ago. The reason which he assigned for this movement was, that inasmuch as a long night session was before the Hause, and as on similar occasions scenes of tur. bulence had occurred, be thought this a wise and necessary precaution to prevent their repetition cepted to such an expedient as in a measure sacrineing the issue which had been thus far made, and announced his purpose to vote against it, and to separate from the mover. Mr. Campbell endenvi ored to justify again, by refterating his previous reasons, and saying if he had consulted his own wishes in the proposition, he would have named Mr. Giddings. In closing, he took occasion to affirm his devotion to the cause, and his determination to fight the Nebraska question out to the bitter

Mr Humphrey Marsball, with his accustomed droitness, put the responsibility upon Mr. Campbell of disregarding the only precedent by which such an honor as that contemplated should be conferred on the senior Member-Mr. Giddingsand signified that one of the majority had surreudered that principal point and proposed to take a leader of the opposition, the minority could hardly do less than acquiesce.

After further discussion, a motion to take a reeess until to-morrow morning was carried, and mainly because all sides desired the opportunity of conference and of reflection before they proceed further.

With all respect and kindness for Mr. Campbell, I am constrained to say his movement was indispreet, wholly uncalled for by the condition of circumstances, and unwarranted by the facts which he gratuitously assumed. And how he can reconcile it to his sense of propriety and duty, after having been sustained for a week by a band of devoted friends, to have sprung such a proposition in the House-as he admitted-without consultation with any one of them, is more than his best apologists are able to understand. Certainly he owed them that much respect, if he was inclided to omit what ought to have been retained for himself Conceding to him the best metives, the step was injudicious in point of time, because the House was just about to begin in earnest that trial of fortitude and moral as well as physical resolution which would soon have narrowed the contest down to a positive choice between two men, in which event the result would not have been doubtful. To put Mr. Orr in the chair, under the pretense of a nominal and temporary installment, is to mislead the public, because we all know here that in the present triangular state of parties it would be a virtual confirmation of his amhority for the session. The inducement to strugle would be removed, and that taken away, the comest sink down from mere exhaustion, after a month or two of obstinate resistance on all aides. This vow of the case will not be disputed by any intelligent beerver on the ground, and it is marvelous how it should have escaped the quick perception of Mr. Camabell, who is so keen to detect the weak spots in oners.

There is no probability that Mr. Campbell's motion will conciliate any degree support on his own side of the House, and it no vests with the Democratic party to decide the result. If they abandon their candidate, Mr. Orr can be chosen by a "fusion," such as Democracy affects to abbor. Mr. Glancy Jones tried to keep the party in line this morning by holding on to their caucus nomination, but the temptation to bolt is strong and Ancouraging.

In the course of his remarks this morning, Mr. Stephene tauntingly said he did not believe there was an Anti-Nebrasha majority on the floor; and the "Nationals," who were elected on their loud

professions of fidelity to that principle, pocketed the affront

Information has been received here of an exten sive movement in Mr. Barrison's District in Ohio requesting him to resign for failing to represent the true sentiment of his constituency. If this p'an were pursued in regard to some others, it might instruct them in a duty which now seems but imprefectly comprehended. INDEX.

From The Sational Intelligencer of Vesterday. The CLEEK called the House to order at 12 o'clock,

and the Journal of Monday was read.

Mr. KNIGHT (Pa.) remarked that there had been a general ar arety expressed on both sides of the House that they should come to an organization, and he took it for granted that in this Members were serious. Tooy were now in the midst of the fourth week of the session, and he would effer a resolution which he thought would bring the House to a result in the course of the present week, if it shoud receive the favorable con-sideration of the body. It was as follows:

Resolved, That this House will con inner to vote, rive roce and whiten to be e. for a speaker, to day, to morrow and to the or cluster of the first vote on Friday next, if an election shift not sener the mare, and if there shall be no election on in the sid first trial on Friday, iron the House will proceed to a second titl on said day, who is the person that shift be highest in rece, and having the mjority of a quocum, shill be the dynamic of the Thirty-f with Congress.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss ) moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and on this motion cemanded the Year and Nave, which were criered.

Ma ETHER DGE (Tenn.) moved that there be a

Mr. BOCOCK (Va.) submitted that there was no

Mr. BOCOCK (Va.) submitted that he was no more such motion in the ordinary parliamentary law.

The CLERK cecided that the motion was in order, and read seem the Marnal to sostain his decision.

Mr. JONES (Fenr.) successed that even if they phould crost a call of the House, they had no power to send for the absent Members and compel their state.

ETHERIDGE stated that as there seemed to be Mr ETHERIDG'S stated that as there executed to be objection to the motion, he would withdraw it.

The question was then taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative by the fellowing vo'e:

the resolution on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative by the fellowing vole:

YEAS Messus Aiken, Allen, Barkelde, Bell, Bennati of Miss, Society, Broke, Roome, Calwainler, Campbell of Ry, Campbell of Ohio, Carlice Caruber, Cake, Chagman, Cub of Gersie, Cobb of Carrie, Cobb of Marsiand, Deaver Dowdel County, Cules, Devilson, Davis of Marsiand, Deaver Dowdel County, Edmondern, Bluct, English, Etchnidge, Ensity, Evans, Smitzer, Fletence, Easter Sone, of Peen yvanis, Kuller of Maino, Geode, Genemaved, Ha iof Low, Harrison, Haven, Harbert, Housten Jewer, Joses of Peen yvanis, Kuller of Maino, Geode, Genemaved, Ha iof Low, Harrison, Haven, Harbert, Housten Jewer, Joses of Pennesse, Jones of Pennevivania, Havin, Housten Jewer, Joses of Pennesse, Jones of Pennevivania, Havin of Albama, clarks, Lethor, Lindley Lempkin, A. K. Marshan of Ken neky, H. Sushhill of Rechness, Marshall of Hilmon, Marse II, Michellan McQueen, Milier of Ind., Milbon, Millward Mastre, Oliver of Misson-Lore, Palice, Park, Pottar, Powell, P. Inde, Purvear Chrimma, Reade, R. aty, Reburdson, Elver, Ruffie, Rost Sayde, Sayage, Soot, Saward, Storier, Swith of Alx, Sueed, Stephen, Sewart, Swope, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vall, Valk, Walker, Warser, Wakkie, Wilders, Wies ov, Wilth tof Tennessee and Zulicoder-105, NAYS—Messus, Albright, Alliaon, Sarbour, Bannet (New-Yuk,) Bersen, Billinghare, Eligbam, Hilse, Brossiaw, Brenton Buffingon, Berlingaune, Campbell (Penn.), Chaffe, Clark, (Come.) Clawron, Colf-x, Comise, Crashn, Cambaes, Danrell, Favis (Mass., Day, Dean, Bowleton, King, Kang, King, King ninctor, Perry, Peout, Pike, Purriance, Richie, Shakin, in, Sare, Sapp. Simmone, Spinner, Stanton, Shanshun, per, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafon, Wate, Wake, Wakeley, Wahldon, Washburne (Wis), Washburne ), Washburne (Mee.) Watesn, Wood, Woodruff, Wood-th-54

Mr. PURVIANCE (Penn.) submitted the following one will hereafter continue to you therefor from 12 m, to 0 m, on each day, and that all further discarding personal examples, and reasons for voting or changing votes, shall be childred until said election has been effected.

Mr. Mc MULLEN (Va.) moved that the resolution

be laid on the table.

Mr. COBB (Geo ) approved of the first branch of the resolution, and hoped that it would be divided, that resolution, and hoped in the would be divided, the separate votes might be taken upon the two propositions it contained. He would be willing to sit here until twelve o'clock instead of six, and believed that the L'ouse should continue to vote until a Speaker should be elected. If the gentleman from Virginia would withdraw his motion, he would ask for a divi-

Mr. Mc MI LLEN could not consent to the adoption of any braich of the resolution. It was perfectly ap-parent that whenever the House desired to cominue the voting they had it in their power to do so. The resolution was therefore whelly unnecessary. He in-

sleted on his motion.

The question was accordingly taken, and the resolution was laid on the table: Ayes, 91; Noes, -7.

Mr. SAGE [N. Y] then renewed the resolution, having so modified it to blait the session to 4 o'clock Mr. CARVISLE (va ) moves to amount the color by atriking out so much the cof as prohibited discus

Mr. SAGE accepted the amendment and modified his resolution to as to make it simply provide for sessions om 12 to 4 o'clock.
Mr. McMULLEN (Va.) contended that the resolu-

tion was entirely unnecessary. Even though it should be adopted, it would be perfectly competent for Mem-bers to move to adjourn who never they might desire

o do so.

Mr. JONES (Tenn )—Why †

Mr. McMULLEN—Because the Parliamentary law

makes it so.

Mr. JONES—A rule of the House expressly made it Mr. JONES-A rule of the House thinks preper so when we tad rules; but if the House thinks preper to adopt a resolution that no motion to adjourn shall be in orce until a particular day or hoar, the Clerk or Speaker, if we had one, could not entertain the chotion before that time. The House has express authority under the Constitution to make such rules as may be receising for its government, and this is one of the

receisary for its government, and this is one of the rules that we can make.

Mr. McMI LLEN replied that it was questionable if the House had the power to make rules until a Speaker should be elected. He was not disposed to raise this question, but doubted very much if it was constitutional for the House to adopt any proposition whatever except such as appertained to its organization. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was disagreed to—Ayes 26, Noes 85.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr LETCHER moved to amend it by adding thereto ne words, unless a majority desire an earlier adjournblirely asti-factory to bim (laughter). Mr. SIEPHENS of Georgia suggested to the movin

the resolution that he modify it so as to read as fol-ws: "That no motion to adjourn shall be in order until a Speaker is elected."
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) thought that nothing would

e accomplished by the adoption of the resolution, as a would be subject to the control of the will of the asjority, who could reseind it at any time. It struck him that if Members would make up their minds to proceed with the regular business—voting for Speaker—they would be enabled to make much more rapid He therefore hoped that all of these sugges

progress. He therefore hoped that all of these sugges-liers would be absuldered, and that the House would demand the call of the rollfor the election of a Speaker. Mr. COBB (Ga.) apprehended that if a decided ma-lority should include a determination to continue in seion until a Sreaker should be elected, motions to eclad would not be repeated so as to delay business, e was in favor of the resolution of the gentleman

Mr. LETCHER, (Va.) by way of getting at the pras-Mr. LFPCHER. Va. by way of getting at the pras-tical best res of the Home, moved that the whole sub-ject be laid on the table; which motion was decided in the regative: Yeas, 77; Nays 81. The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Letcher, and, being taken, it was decided in the

Mr. STEPHENS (Gs.) moved so to amend the reso-Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) moved to to amend the recolution as that it should read, "that until a Speaker is elected no motion to adjourn shall be in order." In his opinion the crly way in which an organization could be brought about would be to remain in session until a Speaker should be elected. He was willing to six here at early to-day, to-morrow, and next day, but for a week, and never adjourn until the House should be organized. (Crics of "Good," "good") He submitted is amendment as a test by which to ascertain whether a majority wished to organize and intended to to it.

Mr. H. MARSHALL (Ky.), was, like the gentleman from Georgia, very anxious to see the House organized. He, however, desired the country to understand, that if the racintion should be adopted by the

stand, that if the resolution should be adopted by the House, a majority could adjourn at any time they

might think proper.

Mr. STEPHENS did not wish any one to yote for

Mr. STEPHENS sid not wish any one to vote for his resolution who intended hereafter to favor its rescindment. If a majority should sustain it, he supposed that that majority would sit here until the election of a Speaker, and take no step backwa d.

Mr. QUITMAN (Miss.), after a three weeks' effort to elect a Speaker, was disposed to try the old cam not law rule of storying a jury into a verdice. He hoped the smendment would prevail as an indication of the determination of those who should adopt it to remain here until they should force the majority into the elecere until they should force the majority into the elec-

a Speaker. CARLISLE (Va.) inquired if the gentleman from Georgia believed a sectional organization of the House of so little importance to the country as to be silding to place it in the power of those who were ac-ing with a sectional party, provided their capacity of undurance was greater than that of others, to effect heir object?

their object?

Mr. STEPHENS—I sell the gentleman from Virginia that this House has get to be organized upon one

his or the other. If the people of the United States, under their organic law, have returned to this House a majority upon either line, the House must be organized or go into dissolution. I do not know what will be the result of my amendment if adopted, but every gentler an must vote according to the dictates of his own judgment and for the best in create of the country. If the gentleman from Virginia does not wish a sectional organization; if he looks upon either of the condidates as belonging to a sectional organization endidates as belonging to a sectional organization— antegor is the to his interests and the peace and quiet of the country—the best thing he can do is to vote against such candidates.

Mr. LEICHER (Va.) objected to the gentleman from figures making.

from Georgia making a test to govern him. He not the first kea of sitting continuously for one por cid be imagine that any other gent eman had. His constituents did not expect him to sit here day and night, to be starved into a verdist, as his friend from Mississippi (Mr. Qui'mae) had expressed it, but had sent him here to act in a fair, just and reasonable man-rer. If the resolution should be adopted, he did not suppose that there were five members who had the

not citat tiles of carrying it out.

Mr. Millson (Va) opposed the amendment. If
it was intenced as a mere voluntary resolution of the
House not to adjourn, all hough a majority migh desire it, until a given purpose should be accompushed,
why it was in the nature of a vow, and all moralists why if was in the haute of a vow, and an electric of cleared that vows, if not sinful, were nuneccessary He saw no reason why gentlemen should impose an restriction upon their own free acts, and, although he had constantly voted against early adjournments, te preferred to leave it to the House to close their daily

preferred to leave it to the House to close their daily sessions at what he in they night think proper.

Mr. BOCOCK (Va) said that the adoption of the amenon ent would be equivalent to the declaration of a concerter purpose on the part of those who should vote for it to sit here until an election should be effected. He was as much opposed to a sectional or generation as his collecting, (Mr. Carlisle,) or as any other gentleman: but he would submit it to gestlemen o her jestieman; but he would submit it to gestiemen whether the adoption of the amendment would throw any facility which they did not now possess in the hands of those who were supporting the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Banks.) If they were to have an organization, why, he would ask, should they programmed! If each par y had commended its sincerity to the country by its action heretofore, he hoped they would now commend this releasing to the country by bey would now commend their encerity by showing that it ex were in curnest in desiring an organization.

He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. McMULLEN (Va.) was as anxious to see the House organized as the gentleman from Georgia or sny o her number, but believed that if the amend-ment should be adopted it would favor the anti-Ne-

braska men, who were in the majority here.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.; denied that there had been any demonstration that showed the anti-Nebraska nen to baye a majority in the Hermannian Company.

any demonstration that showed the anti-Nebraska men to have a majority in the House.

Mr. McMULLEN was not willing to give one party the advantage over the other, and to starve men into the performance of their duty.

Mr. SAGE then accepted the amendment of Mr. Sephers in sen of his own resolution.

Mr. WASHBUEN (Me.) behaving that there had been enough cebare, demanded the previous question.

Mr. JONES (Term) moved to lay the resolution as modified on the table.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Ark.) was opposed to the recoul on on two grounds: first, because he was un-withing it at any gentleman should put a test to him to govern his course beier and secondly, because if it was to become, by the stay tion of the resolution, a question of physical endurance, he fall that he was as competent to endure the intigue as any gentleman, but as not willing to apply such a test to others, least of il to the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. PAINE (N. C.) desired to say that his vote

would not express his position in relation to the resolu-tion. He desired to take counsel with his family and filer desired to take counsel with his family and he desired therefore that it should lie on the table for the parcent [laughter]. He would accordingly vote

for the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr.

Jones, and it was decided in the negative: Yeas \*4,

Mr. SEWARD (Ga.) moves that the House adjourn: which motion was disagreed to.

Mr. PAINE (N. C.) desired to offer an amendment to the resolution. He did not think that gentlemen cught to be called upon to make a sacrides without compensation for it. He should like to introduce an americment that if any member should dis under the operation of the resolution a measurest should be

nised to his memory (laughter).

The CLEKK stared that reliner debate nor amendent was in order. The previous question was then seconded and the

paration ordered to be now put: Yeas 125 The question was accordingly taken on the adoption

The question was accordingly taken on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Sage, as modified at the suggestion of Mr. Stephens, and it was decided in the affoliation of the resolution of Mr. Stephens, and it was decided in the affoliation of Mr. Stephens, and it was decided in the affoliation of the following vote:

YEAS-Metsia, Airen, Athright, Aillson, Ball, Barbour, Banksonk, Gennett of New York, Ellist, Barbour, Barbour, Bennett of Mississippi, Hendrick of New York, Clark of Congress, Congress, Congress, Charapter and Campbell of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, Deck, Dickson, D. d.S. Edia, Edwards, Emile, Fanktor, Flagler, Felier of Missine, Galoway, Goldings Gibber Gas ger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Bolloway, Horton of New York, Howard, Hughston Jones of Pennsylvania, Kelly, Kim, Knapp, Knight, Knewlton, Knax, Leiter, Mace, Mr. any, Mexichan, Miller of New York, Morgan, Mortill, Math. Murray, Norton, Oliver of New York, Pennsylvania, Salim, Seg., Sanp, Soutt, Saward, Simmons, Spinter, Sister, Niephens, Sanathan, Tagpan, Thoriasten Tode, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Waleridge, Waldrap, Warger, Washburne of Wis, Walbarne of Ill., Washburne of Maine, Warger, Waler, Well, Wash, Wood, Woodhulf and Woodworth—18.

NAYS-Messrs, Aller, Bell, Boyce, Broome, Cadwalaler,

coth—148.

NAYS—Mesars, Aller, Bell, Boyce, Brooms, Cadwalaler, sumpled (Ky.), Carliele, Garuthers, Caskie, Cox. Culon, Daddien, Davis (Md.) Bower, Oswocoll, Dono, Durfee, Emmudon, Ellio t, English, Etheri ge, Eustis, Evans, Florence, Fortz, Falier (Ps.), Geode, Greenwood, Had (Lows), Harler (Ms.), Harris (Ms Hotten Obiol Hommen, Jones Team I, Kilwell Lake, et Liraley, Lampkin, A K. Marshall and H. Navshall Marshall (II.), Maxwell, McMullea, McQuean, Miller, Millson, Millward M ore, Richols, Orr. Forter, Fowell, Ready, Bichardson, Ruffin, Sandige, Savase, Shorter, Smith (Tenn.) Sandth (Als.), Siewart, Swope Taylor, Thurston, Tape, Underwoot, Vaik, Wasker, Weiskins, Waitney, Winsion, Wright, Jerd Zalle Friends.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (Ohio) said it was very evident, om the vote inst taken, that they would have pronected ressions. These who had served in the House been occasional scenes of discrete and turbulence un-recoming the eightly of the American Congress. In submitting the resolution which he would send to the Clerk he did not acticipate saything of that kind, though it might be wise to guard against it. The Clerk had faithfully and impartially discharged his ition a gentleman who was his antipodes in politic out whose capability would not admit of a doubt.

The resolution was then read as follows:
Resolved, That the Hon. I smas L. Ore of South Carollus be invited to provide over this boy until a Speaker is elected.

Air. Safe E. (N. V.), deemed the resolution unnecessary. They had now been here over three weeks, and had not on very well, and he knew no reason why, at this juncture, they should travel out of the line which trey had marked on: for themselves. The resolution trey had marked on: for themselves. The resolution reemed to be a reflection on the House that its members could not comport themselves as they should, and he would therefore move that it be laid on the table.

Mr. CAMPRIELL (Ohio), replied that they had only been in session in ordinary hours, but the resolution just adopted contemplated a protracted session. It was in view of this that he desired that some person well versed in perhiamentary law might be called temporarily to preside over them, with a view to preserve that order and decorum which ought to characterize an American Congress.

an American Congress.

Mr. McMULLEN desired to know if the gentleman would be willing to place the name of Mr. Orr in the resolution which he offered the other cay by way of

or continuous which he offered the other cay by way or compounder, and for the perpose of obtaining the pas-rage of the appropriation bills?

Mr. CAMPBELL, (Once—No. Sr. The first bur-cess, under the Constitution is the election of a Speaker, and all I desire in submitting my resolution but we may preserve that diguity and decorum thought to belong to an American Congress, he Clerk reminded gestlemen that debate was not

Mr. SNEED (Team ) desired the gentleman to insert in his resolution the name of Howell Cobb of Ga., not as an individual, but because he was an ex-Speaker of

Mr. COBB (Ga.) seconded the resolution of the gen-Mr. COBB (Ga.) seconded the resolution of the gen-tlen an from Ohio, particularly as it had been compled with the remark that the duties imposed upon the Cierk had been discharged to the entire satisfaction of the House. In his opinion there wend be great pro-priety in appointing a temporary Chairman to preside over the deaborations of the House until a Speaker should be elected. There was an analogous proceed-ing during the colebrated New Jersey contested elec-tion case, when, upon the motion of a Momber from South Carollins, Mr. Adams was called to preside over the House. He trusted that the resolution would be South Caroline, Mr. Adams was called to preside over the House. He trusted that the resolution would be adopted, and thathlese would be no attempt to after it in any particular. He was sure the name stready pre-sented would meet with the cordial approval of the

ouse. Mr. TRAFFON (Mass.) appealed to the gentleman from Onio to withdraw his resolution. It seemed to bim that it was late in the day, after having re-colved to remain in session until the election of a Speaker, to put a temporary Chairman in the place of

the Clerk. Had the resolution been submitted early in the session he should have voted for it with very great pleasure but he thought that Members were well satisfied with the manner in which the Clerk had discharged the ozerous duties which had devoived grown him.

pre him.
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) replied that for the purpose of showing his aircerity be had selected a gentl man who was his antipodes to politic. The bonorable pertleman from Massachusetts ought to remember sertleman from Massacon-erts ought to remember that uncer similar circums ances John Quincy Adams had been called to precise temporarily over the deliberations of the House. He (Mr. C) might have silected some person whose opinions coincided with his lown; but with the view of showing that the only object he ceited to attain was the preservation of the digrity of the bedy through a protact dession that might lest through days and nights, he had selected the gentleman from South Carolina, and under no cir-cumsterces would be consent to modify or withdraw

WASHBURN (Me.) concurred in all that had Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) concurred in all tost and been said respecting the qualifications of the gentleman from South Carolina. He had no doubt that that gentleman would, if elected, preside over them with fairness, ability and impartiality. He was however, opposed to the resolution, and for the reason that it reversed the precedent which had been heretofore established of selecting the oldest member of the House for such a service. He was also opposed to it herewes it seemed to imply that there was to be some because it seemed to imply that there was to be some cisturbance here, of which he had not the least fear. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Mr. STANTON (Obio) did not see how the prece-

tert of 1839 could be regarded as a justification for the resolution of his colleague. There was a distinc-tion between the case presented then and that now existing. In 1839 two sets of members presented themselves from the State of New Jersey, both of which, each time a vote was taken, passed between the 'clies and answered to their names. There was therefore no possibility of deciding the question except by a recort to the strictest technicalities of Parlia nentary law. Hence the House found itself under the neary law. Hence the House found itself under the ne-cessity of calling upon one of its members to preside protem. The protracted session of 1849 was carried to its close without the appointment of a temporary presiding officer; and, as the present contest had pro-ceeded thus far without any difficulty, be could not imagine that there was any necessity for the adoption of the resolution now before the House. He had the utmost confidence in the gentlumn from South Caro-lins, but believed that if a temporary presiding officer should be selected and the election of Speaker be protracted the temptation would be to resort to legis-lation.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Ohio to meet the objection of his colleague, adord to his resolution a proviso that a business other than that which pertained to the ele tion of a Speaker should be presented during the paried of temporary organization

ried of temporary organization.

The question was then taken on the motion that the resolution be laid on the table, and it was decided in the negative—Year, set Nays 108.

The question recurred on the adoption of the resolu-

Mr. COLFAX (Ind.) regretted that at this the most mr. COLFAX (Ind. regreeted that at this see in portant move in this long struggle he was comp by conscientious convictions to vote against the ma by concent to see continuous cont alrendy been spoken of throughout the entire laud as a compromise candidate. Under these circumstances, he for one could never concent that he should even temperaturily occupy the chair, although he was willing to go to the furthest extreme in political magnetic first and countersy. He offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

"That he there parties into which this house is fivided, rememented by the 10 years for Mr. Banks, the 75 for Mr. Richardson, and the 10 for Mr. Futler, whall each color at Speaker trought as the play may may also green among thomselver, until a Speaker is elected."

[Crics of "That's right"]. already been spoken of throughout the entire land as a

'That's right"].

[Cries of "That's right"].

Mr. CAMPBELL (Obio had not expected that any excitement would be raised by his resolution; nor had be supposed that in submitting it he was about to separate himself from his friends. He would tell gentlementhat when it should come to a war with the Opposition upon the Nebraska question he would be one of the last men to yield a point; but what advantage would this resolution give the Opposition! Why, gentlemen had said that it would give them the Malakeff of their position. There was no difference in the opinions of the Clerk and those of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina with respect to the Neorinions of the Clerk and those of the honorable gen-tleman from South Carolina with respect to the Ne-braska question. Then why should they apprehend anything in simply proposing that the Clerk abould be relieved from his present position and the duties of the Chair temporarily devolve upon a gentleman who was acknowledged to understand, parliamentary, here sckrowledged to understand parliamentary law, and would be impartial in its administration !

Mr. Col.FAN replied that to end the struggle the gentleman from South Carolina might be elected scales. The minority had already been billing and colory, and appears had been made to the friends of the gentleman from Illinois Mr. Richardson to take

the gentlemen from liminos (Mr. Ricoardson) to take cown the wall of fire which separated the Southern American party from them, and present some other cardica's whem they could support.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohic would rather belong to a bele migority, stancing upon the Nebraska bill and waving against the present Administration, than be long to that party which by such machinery should obtain power in the House.

obtain power in the House.

Mr. JONES (Penn.) repeated what he had said the other cay—and in so doing believed he spoke the sentiments of the Democratic party—that that party had in canons agreed upon a nominee and a platform, and they would not depart from them on any authority other than its own expressed in canons assembled. The Democratic party would vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Obio as a temporary measure, but it was not understood by them that it would change their programme in the least, or that they should not

their programme in the least, or that they should not rigioly adhers to their nominee.

Mr. H. MARSHALL (Ky.) said that the gentiem an from Indiana had spoken of "billing and cooing," and the country would at once see where it had comerced. His party had resorted to no extraordinary efforts for the purpose of starving the Honse out or forcing it into an election. There was no "billing or cooling" for which they are at all responsible. Here was a proposil on for the appointment of a temporary Chaliman, coming from a member of the Republican section of the House, proposing to place in the chair a member his antipodes in politics.

member his antipodes in politics.

Mr. CAMFBELL (Ohio)—It did not come from the Republican section of the House. The proposition originated with myself, without consultation with any body. I alone am responsible for it.

Mr. MARSHALL—The country will see exactly the resistance of the seculoman

where it comes from. The position of the gentleman is as distinctly understood as that of any other politicisn in this country.
Mr. CAMPUELL (Ohio)—I belong to the American

Mr. CAMPULLI. (Onle)—I belong to its American organization, sir. (Laughter and appliance.)

Mr. MAKSHALL.—The gentleman says he belongs to the American organization; yet the House and country have heard him, on sundry occasions, taunting me with attempting to read him out of that party. The gentleman does not belong to the American organization as I understand it.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohle)—No; but as I understand it.

Mr. MARSHALL had only taken the door for the uppose of preve ting the gentleman from Indiana nto a mistake.

Mr JONES (Conserved that the House take a recess until Thursday, at 11 o'clock and a minutes. Mr STEPHENS (Georgia) opposed the motion as equivalent to reschding the order passed this morning, that the House would not adjourn until a Speaker

The motion was disagreed to: Ayes, 55; Noes, 119.
On motion of Mr. WALKER (Alabama), the House then took a recess until Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock: Ayes, 59; Noes, 59.

MEETING OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE UNDER PER-PILING CIRCUSTANCES—In the Spring of 1832, Eight Presby, then a young and athietic farmer re-siding in Northern New-Hampshire, was married to Matlica Wheat, a blussing maider. The second night matrica Wheat, a binasing mander. The second night of liefs marriage they quarreled and so continued to do daily, though they lived together nutli the year 1-19, when Presby suddenly disappeared—no one have where. Four children blessed their union, the cidest of which, Millard, was the main stay of his no her and her little ones. During these long eix years the mother and son managed to gain a subsist ree, and oreday last week business calling the son the city he met in the street aperson who accessed in, inquiring if his name was not Preeby! He rehim, irquiring if his rame was not Presby! He replied that it was, when his interlocutor said: "Well,
"I suppose I am your father!" Much explanation
ard many natural irquiries followed, when his father invited the son to his hore. "What home!" said the
son. "Oh," replied the father with unblashing effortcry, "I lorget to tell you that I was married again. I
"married a woman (i) that I got acquainted with at
"Lowell, in 1842." Smothering his indignation the
son required with bis father to his home. He remained
there it ree days, but on Monday afternoon met his
mother at the Beston Railroad depot—he having infermed her by mail of his adventure and discoveries fermed her by mail of his adventure and discoveries here—and with her visited Squire Cole at the Police Court. A warrant for describen and failure to support ble wife as he was enabled to do, was served upon Mr. Presby, by Police Officer F. Smith, and the traint busbar d and bigamist brought before the ingistrate, who, after examising the case, required bonds for the protection of Mrs. P., but as "my lord" could not receive them be was said. protection of Mrs. P., but as my sour produce them he was sent to jail, where he now re-[Albany Argus, Dep. 27.

THE ZLLIBUSTERS.

DEP ARTURE OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. Mr. McKeon telegraphed to Mr. Cushing on Wedn'sday evening, the result of the search among the cargo of the Northern Light, and asking the President to allow the discharge of the vessel, as nothing had been f und to warrant ber detention. The following is the

snswer: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dac. 26. Your dispatch of this af ernoon is received. Ex-Hor. JOHN McKre ereise your elseration as to permitting the departure of the Northern Light. FRANKLIS PIERCE.

Mr. McKeen thereupon gave the following or lor: " Drc 26, 1850

(Officia ) "Dzc 26, 1855.
"Sir: In the exercise of my discretion, by the orders of the President of the United States, I have to

ders of the President of the United States, I have to request that you will not further detain the steamship Northern Light, but accompany her to sea, as agreed upon and verbally communicated to you.

"Very rescentifily, your obedient servant.

"JOHN MCKEON, U.S. District Attorney."

"Capt. Faunce, U.S. Resums Cutter Washington."

The steamer was ready for sailing, and as soon as the order was received, fired a gun and started on her voyage. Be ore leaving, however, the editor of El Nicaroguenie was restricted and conveyed back to the reverue-cutter Washington. The Northern Light was accompanied to Sandy Hook by two armed steamers, the Vixen and the City of Boston, in order to prevent a body of men from being put on board frem a sailing vessel supposed to have been in waiting is the lower bay for that purpose. When the order came for the Northern Light to sail, the passengers gave three theers for Frank, Pierce, three for John McKeen, and three more for the officers of the cutter

Washington. No action was had yesterday in regard to the parties previously arrested, but Mr. Maid was taken to the office of the District-Attorney, and Mr. Dillingham, the Private Secretary of Col. French was arrested. In the af ernorn Co'. French, accompanied by Gov. West, his coursel, repaired to the office of the District Attorney, for the purpose of bailing Mr. Dillingham. In the first place the Colorel wished to knew if a member of his bonsehold was not exempt

Mr. Josephimson replied that the President had not set recognized Mr. French as the representative of Nicarsgua, nor the parties who sent him as the Government of that State; and further, Mr. Dilliogham, on being arrested, did not protest against the proceeding as a citizen of Nicaragua or a member of Col. French's suite, but simply as an American citizen.

Col. French rejoined that he had not yet presented his credentials to the President; when he had done so, it would be time enough for the President to reject them. He then asked if he could release his Secretary on bail, he (Col. F.) reserving the right to test by writ of habess corpus the right of the Uni'ed States Goven ment to arrest a number of his suite.

Mr. Josehimson replied by asking him to wait a few moments, until the District Attorney came in.

When Mr. McKeon came in he was informed by Col. French that he had retained Mesers. West and Cutting as counsel for Nicarauge.

Mr. West then put the proposition for bai ing Mr. Dilirgham, which Mr. McKeen acquiesced in, and stated that the amount of bonds required would be

The Colonel then asked that Mr. Male might be allowed to go on small bail, as he was very sick.

Mr. McKeon said that in consideration of his condition he would release him, if he could find bail in \$1,500, which Mr. Male then left with a Marshal to procure.

A conversation then ensued, in which Mr. McKoon recounted the number of fibibustering expeditions he had been cal'ed upon to break up siece he came into cilice. There was the Verezuelan expedition, which was broken up by the arrest of the Ben Franklin; the Cuban affair, which was put an end to by the a rest of the stesmer Massachusetts; the Kisney scheme, which fell through in consequence of the detention of the United States; and now the Nicaraguan expedition, broken up by the seizure of the Northern Light. But, said he, this last has not been abandoned. We have information to the effect that the cannon and other arms and ammunition, which were to have gone on board the Northern Light on Monday morning, were put into a brig; and last evening the fil ibusters met in a certain place up town to form their plans for another attempt to get off.

Col. French sald-Sir. I assure you, upon the honor of a man and a gentleman, that I know nothing whatever of this last movement, nor of anything pertaining to the alleged expedition; and furtherm we, I give you my word that, on the honor of a gentleman, should I come into possession of any information in regard to it, I will place it at your service as speedily as possible. If eny of my household have been guilty of any indiscretion in this way. I do not know it; but should I discover that they have been or are implicated in the getting up of an armed expedition against Nicaregua, I shall lop them off at once.

Mr. McKeon-Do you know anything about the parties engaged in getting up an expedition in New-

Col. French-When I was there I knew nothing about it, and all that I know now is through the reports in the newspapers. Rolles, one of the persons who is said to lead the movement, is Gen. Walker's Master of Ordnance. The conversation here ended by Col. French hon-

ing that at another time he should have the pleasure of revewing his acquaintance with Mr. McKeon, to which the latter replied by a rollte bow. We have been informed that the meeting spoken of above took place in a ocal-yard in Fifteenth street,

tear the Sixth avenue. The District-Attorney is close

upon the hee's of the parties, and the revenue cutter Washington has been stati ned off the Battery to inter cept any attempt of the fillibusters to put to sea. Yesterday Mr. French signified that it was his intention to proceed to Washington to-day for the pur-

rose of laving his credertials before the Posident. Mr. Wm. H. Allen states that the following persons ere to be the officers of the Regiment that was to have been sent to Nicaragua: Colonel, G. B. Hall; Lieut Colore!, A. Farnsworth; Major, W. H. Allen; Captains, J. Creighton, F. B. O'Keefe, A. J. Morrison, and Mace; Adjutant, L. Schlesinger; Lieuten-

ants, Wm. Laster, and C. Walters. In the course of a conversation with Mr. Allen, yesterday, he said that he knew that Mr. Joseph L. White had received a check of \$1,000 toward the purchase of two hundred Sharp's rifles for Gen. Walker's party; and further, that that number of rides were packet tegether with other arms, by a certain house in this city, just before the Northern Light was to have

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

Prom Our Own Correspondent. TUCKERTON, Tacaday, Dec. 25, 1855. A SCHOONER ASHORE.-The schooner Ward, Capt. Jackson, from New-York for Philadelphia, came schole on Little Egg Harbor Shoals yesterday with her mainment leet. She is in good condition at present and is likely to be saved. Her cargo is 700 kegs

of powder, all of which is still in good order. BURNING OF THE CHARLESTON-LIVES LOST .- We brilly mentioned in The Counter yest rday the destruction of the Memphis packet Charleston by five in the Ohio Liver. Welearn from Capt. McLean, of the Argenaut, from St. Louis, who brought up the passengers of the unfortunate boat, that she caucht the in the ergire room on Friday 1 ight, just below Golconds while under way, and in the course of five minutes was completely enveloped in fiames. The boat first nately was running close to shore, and she was pro uptly landed, made fast with a line, and the passengers and crew all saved with the exception of a free negro fireman, from Circinnati, who was lost, either burned or jumped overboard.

The dames of the burning boat spread with such

rapidity that but few passengers saved their baggage. The clerk attempted to secure the money and papers in the iron safe, but was only able to save one package of money belonging to a passenger. All the money, books, and other valuables belonging to the boat ware lest. The fire originated among the cotton stored in lest. The fire originated among the cotton stored in the ergine room, and when first discovered was appar-tally no larger than a man's hand, but it spread with

the greatest rapidity, refring all efforts to quench it. The best had shout 900 bales of cotton on board, and, as a precaution, Captain Bugher probibited the use of fire in the d ck stove. It was thought the fire was communicated from the pipe of a deck passenger.

communicated from the pipe of a deck p wrenger.

Most of the passengers and crew came up in the Argeneut. The captain and clerk got off of ner at Evarsville to go to Cincinna's by rairroad. Desboat was owned in that port and worth fully \$25,000. The beat, after she t ad first landed near Golsonda, burned her liver doese, and florted six or seven miles do withe river and sark near Bay City in deep water. Too upper works has been burned to the water's chie, and when the High Fiver parsed up, soon afact, the Charleston had forever disappeared from the face of the waters. It was thought that a deck passenger and one of the crew sere lest, though nothing definite was known.

As the burning beat diffiad down along the Illinois As the burning both differs over along the funnois shore her flance set fire to the frees in many places, which were still burning when the High-Fiver came up. An effort was made by the crew to secure the host to the store by her chain-sable hur she puted her like before they could make the chain fast.

[Louisville Gourier, 25th.]

THE STEAM PRIGATE ROANGE.—We learn that

information was yesterday received at the Navy De-partment in a communication from the commandant of the Navy Yard at Norfolk to the Secretary of the of the Navy 13rd at Nortols to the secretary of the Navy, to the effect that the reports heretofare circulated in relation to extensive injuries having occurred to this frights in launching, are altogether incorrect, and that she is in perfect order. It appears that she had been caulked preparatory to launching prior to the irruption of the yellow fever at that station, and that the subsequent opening of her seams permitted the inflowing of water to such an extent as to induce the belief that she had such an extent as to induce the belief that she had such an extent as to induce the belief that she had such an extent as to induce the belief that she had such an extent as to induce the belief that she had such an extent as to induce the belief that she had such and such as the latest and a such as the latest an

## WHAT IS TRUE CHARITY! We will tell you. It is not merely to put broken

meat and bread into the baskets of beggars who come to your basement door. There are more worthy obects of charity. Learn to seperate the " Cas sheep rom the goats." "To whom shall I give!" do you ask! We will tell you. If you have aught to bestor, send it to the family of some poor woman who is too proud to sek for your broken most and bread, because he cannot degrade herself or her children by begging; but who, if you will go and offer food or your cast off garments, will repay you in liberal gratitude. Don't say you do not know of any such. Read the following ist of cases, all of wh m spplied on one forencon, very recently, at the office of the American Widows' Renef Association. All are new applicants, and we add a copy of the memorandum made in each case, suppressing the names and occupations of some of the men, in consideration for their feelings. And these are not half of the applications of that sing's morning; the others being for the most part respectable aged women without small children. Such worthy persons as these may be found in every part of the city, and if they do not appeal to our sympathies we know not

where to look for worthy objec a of charity. Let them be remembered in the holding sesson. Let them be remembered in preference to the street bergats.

Observe, these are only a part of the new calls of a single morning:

No. I resides in Eighth street-has been two years a widow-oge 26-has three children (6, 8, and 10 years old that go to school when the weather is dry-and to Surday school-oudd not go yesterday for want of shoes. Was born in this State-has lived ten years in this city, and has references of the highest character. Is a very genteel, preposeesing looking women, a comstress; has been making vests at 31 contacts, but is mable to get such work now and recently each, but is unable to get such work now and re-eatly has been obliged to go down town to work in a store; walking two miles night and morning. Her hasband was a mechanic, in good standing, but after two years slickness his death left his family penniless. The has struggled slong till now by very severe labor, but her own clothes are wearing out and her children suffering, and Winter coming. Buys coal by the peck, and otten has to do without fire. Her sorest trouble is to have to ask sid. She is very hopeful, and trusts in tind, that he will not let her cuitdren, who are beautiful and good, perish.

find that he will not let her cuildren, who are beautiful and good, perish.

No. It lives in West Twenty-sixth street—has been a widow less than a year ate a half—was born in this city—husband was a mechanic, born in Maryland. Sixe is a milliner, 32 years old, very intelligent, respectable, it dustrious, and good looking. Has four cillider, four, right, and ten years old, and an infant; has to work day and night to procure food and fael and pay rent; cannot buy clothes for the children, who are now soffering for shoes, and is very badly off herself; would not no or send for such broken breas and meat as the rich thow to begave, yet her children would reloice to get such food for they often go to be d supperless, or to school with but little breakfast and rothing for dinner. Without help she cannot centime to send them there. Is willing to work and does, at anything she can set to do. Would be very trankful for a pair of rubbers to cover her old shoet. Says she sees no way of living through the Winter without help from some source, and would rather disting to to the Alms House for relief.

No. III lives in Mangin street—four years a live harbard was a sense of the large and the part of the large and harman health have a Maryland.

No. III lives in Mangin street—four years & widow—husband was a seaman—both born in Mary-lard—has six children—three of them under two ve years of age—bas one boy at sea, and one on: of employment; the widow here-if is out of work and has no money to buy food or pay her rent, her calidren are in want of slothes and therefore cannot go to charely or Sunday reloot, which greeves their mother, who seems to be a pious woman, and willing to work, but inwilling to so left alms and yet anable to live without. Would be thankful for shoes for terself and her almost barefoot children. Has a rogeled hard to keep the

decent and send them to school, but dads berself uns-

ble to do so any longer, yet she trusts that God wall not suffer them to become begans. No. 1V lives in Fourteenth street, has been four cens the widow of a mechanic; is 30 years old; has two small children, that go to recool when they have shees and clothes, which they have not now; is obliged. shoes and clothes, which they have not now; is obliged to rend her little boy out to pick up his of coal to make a fire; was born in Now-York; her husband in England. She got along till last Winter, whee she had the rheumatism, and received relief from the City Hall. Now she is lame and her eyesight is bud; has jawned everything to get 'ood; had formerly a little bein from St. George's Church, but has none now from any course, and known not now to live through the Winter; is suffering for want of clothes and busing—hers are at the pawnbroker's; thinks her children will become beggars if somebody has not pity on them.

No. V lives in Lewis street—is a wide w twenty-five years old, with one child ripe months old—hu band was

No. V lives in Lewis street—is a wido \* twenty-live years old, with one child nine months old—hu band was, a seaman, borr at Newark, N. J.—behas been deal five months. She was born on Staten leight, is a plain sewer, out of work, and has no relatives to help har—is a nice to king young woman, and says she is a good housekeeper. Her case seems a hard one, but not so hard as that of

b. VI, living in Third street, who has been a willow only one work—her hurband was an honost bardworking ship carpenter; he was an excellent provider,
but had ret been able to save anything for his family.
They were born in Canada—she of Philadelphia patents, who are both read. His si kness and death
took \$200—all they had in the world, leaving her astranger with a babe three weeks old, and two other
children two and four years old. She is a good fine
shirt-neker, but knows not where to get work, or
whother she could earn a living if she tad work, but
will try hard. Is a very lady-like well-yred woman,
getted in dress and manners.

No. VII lives in Fighth avenue—is 44 years old—
three years a widow—born in Troy—has three children
under 12 years of age. Her hasband was born in
Store street, and held the situation of a policeman 14
years, with just pay enough to support his family, for
whom he always provided well, and since his death she

whom he aiways provided well, and since his dear's sha has tried to do the same with her needle till she has made herreif sick. Her colleren are now without shoes, so that they cannot go to day or Sunday-school. She often endures cold and hunger in trying to hide her poverty, and never has applied for aid before. She is a next respectable-looking woman, intelligent and

VIII lives in East Thirty-second street is 35 sears old, with three children under 12 years of age, and an old mother who is nearly as helpless as a child iss never asked aid before, but was so grieved to think her children could not go to Sabath-sobol think her children could not go to Sabath-sobol. think her children could not go to Sabath-scool yesterday that she thought she would try to get some shees for them. She was bon in New-York, and so was her husband, who died two years ago. He was a taker, and his children never wanted bread till since his death. They had had nothing but mash and molasses for several days, and nothing for clanes to-day; she has often gone supporties to hed; the children wast shoes and clottes; will be very thankful for any old onts; has no relatives able to assist her; could help herself if at e had employment.

EDITORIAL VALEDICTORY .- A Western editor with-Entremal Valenterear.—A Western editor with-draws from his profession in the following reladictory: "The unde signed retires from the editorial chair with the complete conviction that all is waity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time, he has been selicited to lie upon every given subject, and cen't remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution."